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CORN STALK DISEASE.

It Dwarfs the Corn and Develops a Fatal Disease in Cattle.

There has comparatively recently come to light a disease which dwarfs the corn and develops a fatal disease in cattle which are allowed to feed upon such affected stalks. It is not a new one, having been discovered some years ago by Prof. Burrill, of Champaign, Ill. This year, however, it is beginning to attract attention in several States, especially in Northern Illinois. The first the farmer notices of it is that his corn refuses to grow. The lower leaves turn light green in color, then yellow and finally die; somewhat upon the same principle as the workings of the chinch bug. The disease affects not only an occasional stalk or hill, but sometimes whole acres. Upon examination it is found that the lower roots are all dead and the stalk is held in its place by only a few of the upper ones. The stalk may be easily pulled up by the roots, the stringy, woody parts of which pull out of their coverings. Upon closer examinations it will be found that the inside of the lower parts of the sheaths of the dead leaves and the adjoining parts of the stalk are covered more or less with little spots which are at first watery-looking, but grow darker as death to the parts approaches. Upon the root, however, nothing of the sort is visible. An exudate follows the different stages of the disease with the accompanying color of the spots. The farmer is perplexed as to the cause. He finds no trace of worm nor bug, not even with a magnifying glass. Furthermore, when cattle are allowed access to these diseased stalks, or when fed upon them, they contract a very peculiar disease which almost invariably proves fatal. The cause of the mischief is a little germ, a living organism similar to that of the Southern cattle plague, which is found abundantly in this gelatinous exudate spoken of above, also in the blood and different organs of cattle affected with the disease. The germ can be readily seen by the aid of a good microscope. A remedy for this disease has not yet been found, neither in the stalk nor after it is developed in cattle. So the safest plan will be to keep the stock from getting access to such stalks. The diseased portions of the field, of course, fail to mature their ears. But at times a few nubbins are found.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

Work That Can Best Be Done During the Autumn Months.

Every farmer should try to get time to make some improvements on his farm every year, and there is no better time to do this than during the autumn months. As soon as the weather becomes a little cool the farm laborers will work with more vigor than they can in the spring or the summer. Among other improvements roads should not be neglected; these are important, and, where much used, they should be well made, and to make a good road over a wet place it should be well underdrained. On farms where there are plenty of stones the road-bed should be constructed over all wet places by first covering with stones to the depth of eighteen inches; this will insure a hard, dry road, if the stones be covered with six inches of good gravel. When stones can not be easily obtained the road-bed should be kept dry by laying in the middle of the road a four-inch tile, covering it with sand or gravel, so that the water can easily get to the drain. A road once well built will keep in good order for many years, but if only half built it requires constant repairs, and is then never satisfactory.

In building farm roads it is, as a rule, best to avoid the hills, even though it increases the distance, and as a rule it is better to cross a hollow than to go over a hill, because it is easier to fill up than to dig a hill down, especially on rocky farms, for there is almost always some old stone wall that it is desirable to get rid of, that is just what is wanted to make a road-bed of. The autumn is a good time to clear up new land, especially low land; the springs are usually low, so the work can be done much better than in the spring, or in fact any other season of the year. Every farmer who has unreclaimed low land should make it his rule to clear up a portion of it every year until it is all reclaimed. —Household.

Too Expensive Manuring.

Most of the farm crops are now grown on small margins of profit, and will not bear very expensive manuring. This is especially true of grain crops that require little labor in cultivation. Market gardeners think nothing of applying 1,000 or 1,200 pounds of concentrated manures in growing some of their crops that require most labor. Two hundred to 250 pounds of phosphate per acre is about as high as wheat-growing farmers can afford. More than this on good land makes the grain grow too rankly, so that it lodges and does not fill as it should. On spring grains the dressing is even less than this. One hundred and fifty pounds of phosphate per acre will usually pay on barley and often on the oat crop. A larger application might not pay, and under some circumstances might even be a damage. The small grains differ from corn and garden vegetables in the fact that they may receive more manure than is really good for them, while the soil can hardly be made too rich for the latter. Even the lighter application of manure for grain crops would not pay at present prices were it not for the fact that some portion of the fertilizer remains in the soil to benefit the after crops of clover and grass in succeeding years.—American Cultivator.

—Evergreens of all kinds are invigorated by an application of ashes

LITERARY FELLOWS.

Some of Them Make a Pretty Fair Living on the Whole.

As a rule, writers, it is said, are not overpaid, yet there are a number of literary fellows in town who have no cause to rail at Lady Fortune. According to estimates made by nine New York publishers, it appears that the best paid writers are those whose lots are cast in Gotham. Edgar Saltus, who has a fortune, and is, therefore, not compelled to write much, receives not less than $15,000 annually for his stories. He has received $100 for a sketch of a few hundred words. Whether it is the merit of his work solely or that combined with the name already won, he has no difficulty in selling his stories to good pecuniary advantage. Saltus' friend, the other Edgar, Mr. Fawcett, makes about $5,000 a year, but has to write constantly and industriously. He is always at it, and sometimes his stories go the way of the waste basket. Brander Mathews' income is put at $5,000 a year. W. D. Howells earns a little more than $5,000, in addition to the sum of $10,000 from the Harpers. Richard H. Stoddard receives $2,500 a year from Colonel Shepard's religious afternoon paper, while he earns about the same sum by outside work. Richard Watson Gilder's salary as editor of the Century is $20,000 a year, which is considered good pay for the work done. Bill Nye receives $100 a week for his humorous matter printed in the World and other papers, while his pay as a lecturer is a little more than $200 a week. He manages to be funny at the rate of $15,000 a year as a reward. Nye is very saving, and if he doesn't exhaust himself will be wealthy some day, although he was a poor man when he came East and settled on Staten Island.

John Habberton, who made a fortune by writing "Helen's Babies," has an income of about $10,000, one-half of which James Gordon Bennett pays him. E. P. Roe was making $50,000 a year when he died, and would have increased that sum had he lived and continued to grow in popular favor. Mark Twain's income is put at $80,000 a year, although much of that is the result of publishing his own works. M. W. Hazeltine, who writes the long book reviews for the Sun, receives for them $200 a week, or $10,000 a year. Joseph Howard makes not less than $15,000 a year, and spends every cent of it. He says that a few years ago he made as high as $60,000 in twelve months. Colonel John A. Cockerill receives about $20,000 a year, and he is worth it to any newspaper. The newspaper editors are not as well paid as the publishers. It is said that Mr. Dana's salary as an editor was $80,000, although, of course, his income from his stock in the Sun is much larger than that.

The income of James Gordon Bennett, who doesn't write a line, is several hundred thousand a year, while Joseph Pulitzer is credited with having increased his fortune by nearly a million of dollars last year. These do not, however, get pay for the amount of matter written.

Among the fiction writers, Amelia Rives-Chandler and Frank Stockton probably command the highest figures, although the former is going somewhat out of fashion.

A. C. Gunter has made thousands from the sale of his last three books, and has just caught the fever for writing. The writers of the Zola style of literature received more than their reward. The author of the "Grisette," a rather shady story recently published, hopes to run his income above the $5,000 mark. The man who wrote "A Marriage Below Zero" is close after him. The New York Sun pays three of its correspondents more than $5,000 a year. Arthur Brisbane receives, I believe, $150 a week, while Blakely Hall is just as liberally paid.—N. Y. Cor. Baltimore American.

CONSPICUOUS TITLES.

The Curious Names of Some American Religious Newspapers.

Of the 60,000,000 people in this country not a few go through life bearing names that are, to say the least, curious. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of the 17,107 papers published by part of these 60,000,000 people should bear peculiar titles. It would be surprising if some did not.

The present research, which has been restricted to religious publication, serves to show that men's minds differ as greatly in naming papers as in naming children.

For instance a San Francisco publisher thought that the Christian spirit and brotherly love which his paper doubtless advocates, could be best expressed by the title Harmony. Another publisher in Leon, Ia., a believer, perhaps, in the aggressive religion of former days, would have none of this, but called his paper the Armory.

At Atlanta, Ga., the Way of Life had its beginning; The Better Way, at Cincinnati, O.; while Sheldon, Mo., gives us Words of Eternal Life. There is a Christian Gleaner in Rockford, Ill.; a Baptist Sun in Gainesville, Ga., and a Baptist Basket in Louisville, Ky. Indiana is rich in curious names: Evansville is the home of the Poor Soul's Advocate; Indianapolis of the Iron Clad Age; and Lafayette, of the Battle Ground Repository. New Orleans, La., is honored by being the abiding place of the Holy Family. Dayton, O., has a Religious Telescope, and Streator, Ill., possesses a Church Telephone. One would naturally look to Philadelphia for The Ark, but in this instance we must turn to Baltimore, Md.

It will be noticed that the West and South furnish most of these singular names. We of the East are content to allow our journalistic offspring to flourish under less conspicuous titles. —Printers' Ink.

—A Polish writer of stories recently received an envelope containing $10,000 "from an admiring reader." If some of our fleshly school of female writers want to receive such substantial tokens of appreciation from admiring readers, they must put more Polish in their novels.—Norristown Herald.

—A five years' old child in Mouson, Me., is said to speak three languages.

WELLINGTON'S HORSE.

Awkward Blunder He Made at George IV.'s Coronation.

Sir William Fraser's "Words on Wellington" is still a book talked about in England. The following interesting story refers to the coronation of George IV.:

"Two great officers are appointed for special occasions only, the Lord High Constable and Lord High Steward of the Kingdom. The Duke was nominated Lord High Constable. When the Champion enters Westminster Hall during the banquet he rides between these two great officers. After the customary challenge the King drinks to the health of the Champion in a goblet of gold, which he then and there presents to him. This being done, it is the duty of the Champion, the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal to rein their horses backward until their exit at the door by which they entered from Palace Yard.

"The Duke, with his practical good sense, anticipating the scene of tumultuous enthusiasm which was certain to occur, took care to obtain for the occasion a well-trained steed from the establishment across the river since known as Astley's. Accordingly, an animal of handsome appearance and dignified demeanor was selected, and, a backward movement being unusual to horses, the steed upon whom so much honor was conferred was carefully drilled day after day for some weeks to move in an inverse direction round the circus. In time he became quite perfect, and equally insensible to the efforts made by persons employed to disturb his equanimity. No amount of cheering nor throwing up of hats nor noises of any kind induced the animal to swerve from his backward path.

"The great day arrived. The King was in his seat; the peers and peeresses, and every thing that was great in the kingdom had found their proper locality in Westminster Hall, the noble building raised by William Rufus (for his bedroom). The great doors were thrown open, and a sight which eclipsed all other sights enchanted the spectators. The Champion of England in brilliant armor entered between his supporters. Nothing could be more imposing. The hero of Waterloo, wearing his coronation robes, his ducal coronet placed rather forward on his brow, and bearing in his right hand the baton of a Field Marshal, bestrode with great dignity his noble steed, duly caparisoned for the occasion. The sight was irresistible. The peers, peeresses and commoners rose to their feet; a wild burst of cheering echoed through the vast and picturesque roof. What was the horror of the spectators, what was the dismay of the sovereign, and what must have been the feelings even of that iron soul, that had confronted death in every shape unmoved, when the intelligent animal which he rode, assuming that the noise was the preliminary to his turning around, as he had been trained to do, instantly did this, and advanced toward the sovereign with his head pointing to the door by which he had entered Westminster Hall. As children say at the end of a good story, 'What did they do then?' Some of those in attendance with great difficulty succeeded, to use a sailor's expression, in 'slewing' the animal round, and, possibly, by dint of holding the bridle and caresses, enabled the great Duke to approach George the Magnificent in a decorous and dignified manner."

INDIAN BURIAL PLACE.

Interesting Discovery Made in the Vicinity of Romney, W. Va.

About ten days ago I again visited the Indian graves near Romney, W. Va. It seems that ashes played an important part in the burial ceremony, as I found from half a peck to five bushels of ashes in each grave. The method of burial, so far as I can judge from careful examination, was a follows: They dug or scooped out a hole from one to five feet deep by two feet wide and three feet long in the hard, stiff clay, which underlies a covering of two feet of soft, sandy loam. These holes were filled with ashes and cinders, among which were parts of the skull and horns of deer and bones of other animals, though they showed no signs of being burned or charred. On top of these ashes the body was placed and then covered with sandy loam.

At the bottom of one of these graves we found a pot made of clay, about twenty-two inches in diameter by nine inches deep, the sides of which were of elaborate ornamentation, the principal being a carved face about every six inches around the top. In the pot was the upper shell of a turtle, the jaw bone of a squirrel and several clam shells—evidences of food placed in the grave for use in the journey to the "happy hunting grounds."

The pottery consisted of three kinds—yellow, brown and black. The first had but little ornamentation; the second was ornamented to some extent, but the last was the Royal Worcester of Indian art production, and was, without doubt, placed in the graves of those only who were greatly distinguished.

Among the articles found was a knife made of copper roughly beaten out. The blade was five inches long by one and one-fourth inches broad, and its dull, sandstone-sharpened edge must have required strong muscular exertion on the part of the operator to remove the scalp of his dead enemy.

The graves are scattered over a space of about ten acres, and are on what is called the Island Farm, which consists of about ninety acres. The owner thinks the entire island was a burying ground.—Washington Star.

—A correspondent who has been looking around Damascus describes how visitors are shown the house of Ananias, the house of Judas, the very fountain where Paul was baptized, and the place where he was let down from the wall in a basket.

—Kansas has a school teacher only twelve years old, who has been teaching for nearly a year.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL.

Cotton vs. Jute Bagging.

A little over two-thirds of the entire American crop of cotton is used by foreign manufacturers, and, consequently, the foreign prices govern the home market. Liverpool, being the greatest cotton market in the world practically controls the cotton market of the world for the above reason, and for the further reason that there the cotton from all the cotton-producing countries meet in competition. American prices represent just as low a price as the Liverpool market will justify; and whenever American buyers offer only a fraction lower than the shipper can realize by sending his cotton to Liverpool, he will ship it there. And American prices must, therefore, represent the Liverpool price less the cost of all expenses that attach to shipping and selling in that market. These expenses can be estimated with great accuracy, and in whichever market the seller can realize the most net money there he will sell. This operates to keep the markets practically equal. In shipping to Liverpool, there is freight to be paid, also insurance, commissions and a tare for bagging, ties and dirt. These all attach as expenses, and are deducted from the gross proceeds to give to the net or American price. The tare for bagging and ties is variously estimated; some claim that they take off the bagging and ties and weigh the net cotton; others that the ties are taken off and weighed actual, and that the bagging is estimated at sixteen pounds and dirt at four pounds; others that they take a tare of six per cent. or about an average of thirty pounds per bale. The latter system is probably almost the universal custom, and for the purpose of this examination the tare will be calculated at thirty pounds per bale, as is the custom in estimating American quotations. The ties actually weigh about ten pounds, and as we have seen the bagging averages ten and a half pounds, the allowance of the four pounds claimed for dirt brings the total up to twenty-four and a half and leaves the balance of five and a half pounds to represent loose cotton that sticks to the rough bagging when it is removed. Of course that is entirely too much, as probably not over a pound or two does actually so stick to the bagging, but it is very troublesome in that particular. Since, then, a tare representing the full amount of the weight of the bagging and ties, and about one per cent. of the cotton, is deducted at Liverpool market, and since the Liverpool market fixes and regulates the quotations of all other markets, American as well as foreign, let no man be deceived by the assertions of superficial persons who claim that no tare is taken on the American market. The tare is allowed for in the quotation of prices, and, therefore, is never avoided by a single bale. And since it represents all the bagging and the ties and one per cent. of the cotton, there is exactly that much absolute loss that must be charged to the expense account. To illustrate: Suppose a bale of cotton sold weighing 520½ pounds; at 8 cents a pound there are 500 pounds of cotton, bringing $40, and 20½ pounds of bagging and ties, bringing $1.64, making a total of $41.64. It would seem that the bagging and ties, which cost probably 90 cents, had been sold for 74 cents profit, but it should be remembered that 8 cents, as the price is based on the English tare, and without that would be thirty pounds, at 8 cents, more on the bale, or $2.40, being about 8¼ cents per pound. Now what is the difference between paying the 8½ cents and deducting the tare, or paying 8 cents and pretending not to?

The bagging made from cotton is much lighter and is of uniform weight. This is an advantage, because the weight being always the same, it can be accurately estimated; whereas, jute being of different weights, the tare as above shown, is based on heavier weights. The cotton weighs three-fourths of a pound, and if the same amount be used as is customary of jute, the crop of 7,600,000 bales will require 45,600,000 yards, which will weigh 34,000,000 pounds, and costing at 12½ cents per pound—the maximum price—$5,700,000. By allowing two per cent. for waste in manufacturing, the gross pounds of raw cotton used in making that amount of bagging yearly will be 34,684,000 pounds, or 69,360 bales of 500 pounds each. Cotton is much less inflammable than jute, and, in consequence, it is claimed, will be entitled to a lower rate of insurance. Cotton will weigh from six to eight pounds less than jute per bale, and it will have no lint cotton sticking to it; therefore the tare must be reduced eight pounds in cotton wrapped in cotton bagging. The planter will be independent of the cash market for his low grades of cotton, and can ship them to native Southern cotton mills to be made into bagging, at not over 3½ cents per yard; and estimating such low-grade cotton at 6 cents per pound, three quarters of a pound would cost 4½ cents for the cotton, making 8 cents complete; and at the lowest possible estimate at this added independence of money power to price cotton, together with augmented utility of the low grades and increased demand, with the consequent shortage in total crop produced by this manufacture, the price of the entire cotton crop could not fail to be very materially augmented in price. This is variously estimated at from ¼ cent to 1½ cents per pound. But say the very lowest, or ¼ of a cent per pound increase on the entire crop. The encouragement of domestic manufactures from domestic material will also stimulate the market for domestic food products.

In submitting these facts and figures, and comparing proceeds with expenses, a correct conclusion may be reached, which will at all times be susceptible of proof

Jute bagging debit—	
To cost, total	$ 4,332,000
To tare on 30 pounds, at 8c, total	18,240,000
Total	$22,572,000
Jute contra, credit—	
By proceeds total sale, at 8c on 30½ pounds	$12,464,000
Net loss on jute	$10,108,000
Cotton bagging debit—	
To cost, total	$ 5,700,000
To tare on 14¼ pounds, at 8c	8,816,000
Total	$14,516,000
Cotton contra, credit—	
Proceeds total sale, at 8c on 14¼ pounds	$ 8,816,000
Increase price, entire crop, 1c, or 63c per bale, on 7,600,000 bales	4,563,000
Total	$13,376,000
Net loss on cotton	$ 1,140,000
	$14,516,00

Difference in favor of cotton and against jute, $8,968,000, or about $1.05 per bale on the entire crop.—National Economist.

The Value of Blue Grass.

Some one has set forth the advantages of blue grass in the following manner, which is concise and correct:

1. It improves with age and never needs reseeding; a pasture fifty years old is in perfection.

2. It will do to pasture a full month earlier than clover, and about as much later in the fall, thus greatly lengthening the grazing season. In favorable seasons I have pastured eight consecutive months on it.

3. It makes the best of winter pastures, and when allowed to grow up for this purpose the cattle will thrive on it whenever it is not covered with snow.

4. It is not injured by tramping, as are other grasses, as it forms a very dense sward.

5. It is fattening, and not washy in its early growth, and a bullock will fatten on it faster than on corn.

6. It will grow well on rolling lands and thin soils, and is not injured by shade, and so produces profitable crops in timber plantations and on steep hillsides sloping to the south, where any other grasses would be killed out by the freezing and thawing of winter.

7. Drought never kills it; no matter how thin the soil or how utterly burned by the drought of summer, it starts into vigorous growth again with the first rain, and soon clothes the fields with verdure. All other grasses and farm crops fail at times, but blue grass never. In all localities where it flourishes it should find a place on every farm, and on broken lands, if three-fourths of the farm were seeded down to it, it would be found profitable.—St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

HERE AND THERE.

—If you are searching your poultry flocks for the good layers select the pullets that have large combs and long bodies.

—In driving horses on the road let them drink at every opportunity; a dozen times a day in summer is not too often.

—A judicious allowance of bran or oats at this season of the year will increase the milk supply and fortify the cow's system for larger production during the fall and winter.

—The Colorado potato-beetle has been observed in Central Mississippi this year. It is said that this pest has never been noticed so far south in that longitude before.

—The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in water will sink to the bottom at once; older eggs will sink partially to the bottom, while stale eggs float on top.

—The toad is a valuable assistant to the farmer in keeping down insects, but it sometimes destroys ichneumon flies and carnivorous beetles, which are friends of the farmer.

—It will be noticed that Texas stockmen find profit in feeding boiled cotton seed. If English farmers can afford to feed cotton-seed meal American farmers can afford to feed the entire seed.

—The number of sheep in the United States has decreased 8,000,000 head within the last eight years. It will take a great while to catch up. Meantime, demand will increase with our increasing population.

—Buckwheat and sunflower seed are both rich and stimulating foods and can be used to good advantage in feeding poultry that is being made ready for exhibitions. Only a small quantity shou d be given at a time—a handful to a dozen hens.

—All insects are not enemies. Some of them are the best friends the farmers have. Spiders, wasps, dragon flies and other insects prey upon insects that are injurious. There are also other numerous parasites that greatly assist in destroying insects.

—Trees for the garden should be well cut back. For the field they should be cut back in a manner to allow of horse cultivation when the trees begin to bear. Cutting back the peach the first two years makes the tree very stocky and compact.

—A small amount of crude carbolic acid (about a tablespoonful in a gallon of soap-suds) poured in the sink-hole will destroy foul odor, and also prevent the propagation of flies, as the acid destroys the maggots. The soap-suds assist in preserving the ammonia of the sink.

—It is not wise to allow chickens to roost very long in coops in hot weather. They will do better in open sheds at night. If you have no sheds and they take to the trees, no objection should be raised, since they will fare better there than in closed coops or houses.

—The best remedy for field mice is to encourage the owls. For fear of damage to pigeons and poultry the owl is sometimes driven off when it appears. Its natural food is field mice, and it will never disturb birds as long as the mice can be had.

—Once in a full year should be considered often enough for a milker to bear a calf, and for younger cows once in from fourteen to sixteen months. Older cows that may be considered fully developed and of established habit, cows eight to ten years of age, may, if their calves are of great value, be put to rapid breeding.

—This is the time when cholera is lurking around, and opossums, minks and hawks are vying with each other in destroying the nice broods of fowls that have cost so much labor and care to rear. Keep the houses and yards cleaned up; feed carefully and so avoid disease; make a vigorous war on vermints with cats, dogs, guns and traps, and don't let your season's work be in vain.

TRANSMARINE TIDINGS.

THE total number of bodies registered as buried in cemeteries used by London is 1,270,875.

THEY have politics in Japan now, under the constitution, and one of the parties is called the Jijito.

THE Duke of Fife was revealed lately as a partner in the banking firm of Henries, Farquhar & Co., as well as in Scott & Co.

THE fashionable London wedding ring has recently been of dull gold, but Princess Louise went back to the old fashion and chose her's bright.

THE Czar of Russia has purchased a new dog to replace his favorite mastiff, recently killed in a railroad accident. The Czar is a great lover of dogs.

ENGLAND will adopt the German method of having the price of the journey printed on every railway ticket. It is a convenient facility for traveling.

PARIS talks of building three more Eiffel towers and then turning the four into the legs of a huge platform whereon a sanitarium can be built for invalids.

THE Countess of Roseberry recently unvailed a fine Maltese cross, erected as a memorial above the hitherto neglected grave of Charles Dibdin, the great sea-song writer.

THE Paris dressmakers are said to be determined on the complete annihilation of the bustle. The simplest draperies are now the most stylish. Fashion at last accords with common sense.

A PEARL spoken of by Boetius, named Incomparable, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear.

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

"I HAVE met this man," said the lawyer, with extreme severity, "in a great many places where I would be ashamed to be seen myself," and then paused and looked with astonishment at the smiling court and jury.

Illinois Central Railroad Excursions South.

For a free copy of "Southern Home-Seekers' Guide," "Farmers' and Fruit-Growers' Guide to McComb City, Mississippi," address the undersigned.

A. H. HANSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.
J. F. MERAY, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt. Manchester, Iowa.

THE fashionable London wedding ring has recently been of dull gold, but Princess Louise went back to the old fashion and chose her's bright.

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

THERE are 1,900 persons of the name of Smith employed in the United States postal service.

NEVER fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

IN any of the modern wars each man killed has cost about $10,000.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A DETROIT man bought a fifty-cent raffle ticket and drew a church.

JAMES LEONARD, a compositor on the Times-Democrat of New Orleans, lately in seven days of seven and one-half hours each, set and distributed 102,800 ems—equal to about 205,600 letters. He worked regular copy and his proof contained comparatively few errors. In accomplishing the feat his arm, it is estimated, traveled no less than 125 miles.

A SALOON-KEEPER at Fassil, in Wyoming, who frightfully maltreated his wife for teaching her little boy a prayer, was recently visited by a delegation of twenty women, armed with whips and switches, and thoroughly thrashed.

A NEW YORK jeweller has two jewels, apparently diamonds, in his window with the simple inscription over them: "Which is genuine?" Two young men, after holding a heated discussion on the question, made the jeweller the umpire of a wager. The latter was compelled to acknowledge that both were genuine. It was merely an ingenious advertisement.

GRASS yields no fruit or fragrance to the air, yet if it should fail to grow for one year famine would depopulate the earth.

TWO COLORED men named Young and Garrett have induced 911 colored men to locate upon Government land in Oklahoma, taking 160 acres each, or 145,760 acres in all. They have laid out a town site near the center of the colony. The name of the town is Lincoln, located on the north bank of the Cimarron river, and is destined to be the county seat, as they have five townships and are in the majority ten to one.

IT is not generally known that Mr. Gladstone has only three fingers on his left hand. The index finger was shot off forty-seven years ago by an accident in the hunting field.

A GENTLEMAN had accompanied a friend home to dinner, and as they seated themselves at the table the hostess remarked: "I trust that you will make allowances, Mr. Blankley. My servant left me very unexpectedly, and I was compelled to cook the dinner myself." "Oh, certainly, my dear madam, certainly," responded the guest with great emphasis "I can put up with any thing."

EVERY reader of this paper will have noticed what has been said weekly about Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. No statement has ever been made which is not strictly true and more than substantiated by experience. No testimonial has ever been published which is not genuine, and the original of which is not in our possession. If you are the victim of Malaria, don't trifle with Quinine, but get the Antidote and enjoy health. If your druggist don't keep it, send one dollar to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Penna., and get it by mail.

THE pearl mentioned by Tavernier as being in possession of the Emperor of Persia was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to £110,400.

DOBBINS' Electric Soap is *cheaper* for you to use, if you *follow directions*, than and other soaps would be if *given* to you, for by its use *clothes are saved*. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins'.

A PEARL which was brought in 1574 to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to £15,996.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

THEY have politics in Japan now, under the constitution, and one of the parties is called the Jijito.

Smoke the best—"Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

IT is stated that an ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at £80,000.